Device for singulating vertically positioned flat mailings from a stack of mail

The invention relates to a device for singulating vertically positioned flat mailings from a stack of mail.

Until now, the singulation of different types of mailing (letters, cards/large letters, magazines, leaflets) has principally been carried out by special singulating devices.
In a singulation device for letters (DE OS 26 13 261) a stack of vertical mailings is aligned in relation to a supporting element and, held on underfloor belts by a stack support, transported in the direction of the singulating stage. The singulation device has discharge rockers having revolving discharge belts, the point of rotation of said discharge rockers being located at the downstream end. A further singulation device for letters (US 5 074 540) also has underfloor belts feeding the mailings, said underfloor belts comprising a stack support, a discharge rocker and a singulating stage. These singulation devices can process large letters only to a very restricted extent (restrictions on mailing size, thickness and condition). Singulation devices were also known for large letters (US 5 456 457 A, US 5 497 276 A), but these singulation devices can process standard letters only unergonomically and with a limited throughput. The device according to US 5 497 276 A also has underfloor belts and a stack support for the stack feed. In addition, US 6 003 857 A describes a singulating device that is suitable for mixed mail.

The object of the invention is therefore to create a device for singulating mailings which processes the two types of mailing with a high throughput and low rates of multiple discharge and damage to mailings.

The object is achieved according to the invention in the features of claim 1.

According to the invention, at least two discharge rockers are disposed on top of one another, said discharge rockers being adjacent to revolving second discharge belts arranged in a fixed manner along the path of travel, a sensor being assigned to each discharge rocker, said sensor emitting a drive start signal when there is a defined stack pressure on the assigned discharge rocker. An underfloor belt is located upstream of the discharge rockers and the second discharge belts along the path of travel. The supporting element ends at a defined distance

from the undeflected discharge rockers. A flexible, elongated retaining element is arranged in a resiliently pressed manner from the end of the supporting element to the beginning of the second discharge belts located downstream of the discharge rockers and further on to said discharge rockers and to further discharge belts of at least one singulating stage located further downstream. The distance of the supporting element from the leading end of the second discharge belts relative to the direction of travel is greater than the maximum permissible length of a mailing. The control of the underfloor belt and discharge belt drives is fashioned such that the drives are started when there is a defined stack pressure on the discharge rockers and the drives are stopped again or reduced in speed as soon as the mailing held in the singulating stage located downstream of the second discharge belts has the higher speed of travel of these discharge belts compared with that of the second discharge belts. After a gap before the subsequent mailing, detected by means of a light barrier line arranged along the direction of travel, has emerged, the drives of the discharge rockers and of the second discharge belts are restarted or are switched to their normal discharge speed.

The singulation of the frontmost mailings is therefore not carried out until said mailings are free of compressive forces from the entire stack. This prevents the compressive forces being exerted by the entire stack of mail from continuing to act on the mailing to be singulated at the point of transition to the second discharge belts. The retaining force being exerted against the direction of travel of the mailings by the retaining element can therefore be minimized. This is a prerequisite for a singulation process that protects mailings.
By detecting the speed of the mailings with the aid of the speed sensors, the subsequent mailings are stopped at the earliest possible point in time, i.e. the gap is generated as early as possible.

Advantageous embodiments of the invention are set forth in the subclaims.

In order to increase the pressure of the mailings on the discharge belts and thus also the carrying force, low-pressure chambers are advantageously arranged behind the second discharge belts and the discharge belts of the further singulating stages, said low-pressure chambers pulling the mailings on to the discharge belts while they are being transported.

In order for the mailings to be transferred safely from the second discharge belts to the downstream singulating stage, the low pressure of the low-pressure chambers of the downstream singulating stage is advantageously greater than the low pressure of the low-pressure chambers of the second pressure belts.

In order to determine at low cost the speeds of mailings in the singulation process, it is advantageous to provide stationary scanning rollers or belts.

Where mailings are in a tilted position close to the discharge rockers, it is advantageous, in order to eliminate the tilted position at low stack pressure, to arrange between the underfloor belts of the input area and the underfloor belt running along the direction of travel an uprighting device with controllably driven friction belts which, when a tilted position of the leading part of the stack is identified by means of the deflection of the discharge rockers, can be driven in such a manner that the leading part of the stack is uprighted.

Since stapled mailings, e.g. open magazines, are very susceptible to damage, it is advantageous to arrange a metal sensor for detecting staples at the transition between discharge rocker and second discharge belts, said metal sensor, on detecting a staple, emitting a signal to the drive control which responds thereto with a reduction of the discharge speeds and accelerations until the mailing with the staple has left the singulating device including all singulating stages.

It is also advantageous if the speed of travel of the underfloor belt is less than that of the discharge belts of the discharge rocker. It can in this way be ensured that even where the frontmost mailing is set back somewhat relative to the subsequent mailing in the stack the frontmost mailing will reach the second discharge belts first.

It is furthermore advantageous if the point of rotation of the discharge rockers is located on the drive axis at the downstream end relative to the direction of discharge.

The invention will be described below in an exemplary embodiment with reference to the drawing.

The Figure shows a schematic top view of the singulating device.

The stack of mail 2 aligned vertically on the lower edges of the mailings in the input area 1, furthermore aligned on the front-facing leading edges by a supporting element 4 and held by two stack supports 5,5a, stands on underfloor belts 3.

When the device is started, the stack of mail 2 is transported by the underfloor belts 3 and the stack supports 5,5a to friction belts 6 of an uprighting device 9. On initial loading, the friction belts 6 run synchronously with the underfloor belts 3 and carry the stack of mail 2 in the direction of the discharge rockers 7a,7b until said discharge rockers 7a,7b have reached their working position, i.e. until a defined stack pressure has deflected the discharge rockers 7a,7b by a specified amount against a spring force. This working position is detected by distance sensors 8a and 8b. After the working position of the discharge rockers 7a,7b has been reached and a presence sensor 36 additionally actuated for the presence of mailings, all the drives are started. These are the drives of a first underfloor belt 10 in the region of the discharge rockers 7a,7b and of the second discharge belts 13 located downstream, of an underfloor belt 11 of a singulating stage 14, of the discharge belts of the discharge rockers 7a,7b, of the second discharge belts 13, of the discharge belts of the singulating stage 14 and of transfer rollers 15.

The leading area of the stack of mail which is located on the underfloor belt 10 is transported along the discharge rockers 7a,7b and the second discharge belts 13 to the singulating stage 14. The frontmost mailing 16 of the stack of mail is additionally transported by the drive belts of the two discharge rockers 7a,7b, which run faster than the underfloor belt 10. This ensures that the frontmost mailing 16 reaches the singulating stage 14 as the first mailing even where the leading edge is set back relative to the subsequent mailing. A flexible, elongated retaining element 19 runs in a resiliently pressed manner from the end of the supporting element 4 to the beginning of the second discharge belts 13 located downstream of the discharge rockers 7a,7b and further on to said discharge rockers 7a,7b and to the discharge belts of the singulating stage 14 located downstream.

The underfloor belt 10 is stopped or greatly reduced in speed upon actuation of a sensor 17 which reports when the space upstream of the discharge rockers 7a,7b is filled with

mailings. The transport section 12 (discharge rockers 7a,7b and second discharge belts 13) is now filled by an uneven flow of mailings.

The length of the transport section 12a (distance of the supporting element 4 from the leading end of the second discharge belts 13 relative to the direction of travel) must be greater than the maximum permissible length of a mailing. This prevents the compressive forces being exerted by the entire stack of mail from continuing to act on the mailing to be singulated at the point of transition to the singulating stage 14. The retaining force being exerted against the direction of travel of the mailings by the retaining element 19 can therefore be minimized. This is a prerequisite for a singulation process that protects mailings.

The speed of the discharge belts of the singulating stage 14 is higher than that of the discharge belts of the discharge rockers 7a,7b and of the coupled second discharge belts 13. As soon as the frontmost mailing has reached the higher speed of the singulating stage 14, the transport section [lacuna] discharge rockers 12 is stopped. The detection of the speed of the mailing is carried out by a motion sensor 20, in which a scanning roller runs over the mailing and measures its speed. The frontmost mailing is now held securely by the transport belts of the singulating stage 14. The transporting effect of the discharge belts downstream of the discharge rockers 7a,7b is supported by low-pressure chambers 30,31.

The removal of the first mailing against the subsequent flow of mail (at a standstill in the transport section 12) produces a gap in the area of the transition to the singulating stage 14, said gap being detected by a light barrier line 18. As soon as the desired distance to the subsequent mailing is reached, the transport section 12 can be restarted. The majority of the gaps are generated with this device at the transition from transport section 12 to singulating stage 14.

The underfloor belts 10 and 11 additionally support the transport of heavy mailings in the entire singulation area. The underfloor belt 11 runs at a significantly lower speed than the discharge belts of the singulating stage 14 and has a comparatively low coefficient of friction in relation to the lower edge of the mailing traveling on it.

The discharge rockers 7a,7b are two rockable arms disposed on top of one another which can be pushed into their working position independently of one another by the pressure of the stack of mail.

In continuous operating mode, the discharge rockers 7a,7b exert a permanent spring force on the stack of mail 2 to be singulated.

Mailings which are not vertically positioned at the discharge rockers 7a,7b cause a variably wide deflection of the two discharge rockers 7a,7b. Analysis by the distance sensors 8a,8b can record how heavily and in what direction the upcoming mailings are tilted. The tilted position of the mailings to be discharged is determined by means of a differential measurement by the distance sensors 8a,8b. If the tilt is inadmissibly large, the leading area of the stack of mail 2 is corrected by means of an uprighting device 9. The friction belts 6 of the uprighting device 9, which are capable of running both forwards and backwards, exert a pressure or a braking force on the bottom edge of the stack of mail. As a result of the discharging of the frontmost mailings 16, the position of the discharge rockers 7a,7b changes relative to the direction of the stack of mail 2.

The compensatory conveyance of the stack of mail 2 by the underfloor belts 3 and the stack supports 5,5a is also controlled by means of the distance sensors 8a,8b. When a thick mailing 16 is discharged, the gap in the stack produced as a result is absorbed by the movement of the rockers. The feeding of the stack of mail 2 can thus be carried out with limited dynamic change. The resulting stack compression forces are considerably lower.

A metal sensor 35 for detecting staples is arranged in the region of the underfloor belt 10. This metal sensor 35 serves to identify stapled mailings (e.g. open magazines). Since stapled mailings are particularly susceptible in terms of damage, after a staple has been detected the speeds of the discharge belts and the acceleration at the transition of the transport section 12 to the singulating stage 14 are reduced. This means that after detecting this critical type of mailing the device automatically switches to a more mail-protective mode until this mailing has left the device. Although this leads to a reduction in throughput for this type of mailing, it does enable the automatic processing of mailings which could previously be processed only manually.